We presume the resolution is intended to intimate that British Honduras does not include the islands which Great Britain has lately taken possessession of and christened by the title on the Colony of the Bay Islands. But if it is correctly reported it is very inexplicit.

Cushing .- Rumpus among the Loco Foco Pol. iticans.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853. The members of both Houses on the Demoeratic side had a busy time of it last night in discussing a letter which is said to have been received by Senator CLEMENS from Major LALLY, written from Concord, where it is laid down that the President elect has determined definitely upon the composition of his entire Cabinet. This takes a great many gentlemen aback. I refer to those anxious to have a finger in the pie, who have refrained from visiting Concord to "bone" the General for their respective friends. As far as I can perceive his determination, in advance of his arrival at this point, is received with any other sentiment than that of general approbation. The truth is, nine tenths of those holding prominent places in public life are somehow or other impressed with the belief that all will not go well with the next administration, unless Pierce can have the benefit of their advice before setting out upon his four years task. This amiable and public spirited weakness is a disease afflicting the leaders of all parties slike, having been manifested as decidedly on the occasion of the advent of Taylor to the Presi dency, by the Whigs, as now by the Democrats. With the letter referred to above, comes impressions for and against the probability of the selection of every man prominently spoken of in connection with a cabinet perifolio. Thus, all the party in Washington are again at sixes and sevens; the work of building up and pullisg down being again as vigorously pushed as a few weeks ago, when I supposed that game to be at its

From the peculiar affinities of Major Lally, and the fiet that the wonderful letter is said to come from him, Gen. Cushing's party of outsiders-for there is not a single democratic member of Congress desirous of his cointment—have taken courage, and again proclaim that he will surely be the new Premier. On the other hand, the Old Liners, of all wings-Barnburners, Hunkers, Union Savers, and Southern Rights mendoubt strongly whether it can be true, that outside Young America is to be gratified by seeing the General at the head of the State Department. Here, that wing-young America not in Congress-is made up almost entirely of two classes of men, viz: of fast men, not long since thoroughly identified with the Whig party, and of those who have for many years worn their politics loose enough upon them to enable them to be pig to-day or puppy to-morrow, as might appear likely to pay best. They, their laxity of prin-dples and greediness for spoils, are by no means popular with the mass of the steady men of the party, who are not more likely to cotton to Cushing because he is the especial favorite of the fast Whigs, who supported Pierce, and of those who go in for making their pile whenever they can, and by whatever means may be at hand. They freely comment on the very ugly fact, that so far as General C's record a statesman is concerned, it is Whig to the back-bone. Whig on the Doctrine of Protection, Whig on Internal Improvements by the General Government, Whig on currency questions, and Whig on every question involving the rights of the States or the public expenditures. Or, in other words, on the sweeping and entire dissimilarity between his record when in Congress and in the Massachusetts Legislature, and that of Gen. Pierce himself. There never was a time when the grey heads of the Democratic party so dreaded fast men. They realize that the Government is now at the turning point. That is, that if the incoming Administration vigorously follows out the doctrines of the Jeffersonian school, the Government may be kept within lines of propriety, according to their own views of what is right. If not, the fast men being allowed their own way, they hold that the old liners will have to go to the wall, and nought will remain of the policy of the Democratic party-the policy of Jefferson and Jackson-but the tradition that it was once that of their political organization. I am satisfied from the feeling on the subject of Cushing's appointment manifested by the old liners, that if Gen. Pierce comes here determined to make him Secretary of State, he will be compelled to change that purpose, unless willing to enter upon the administration of the Government. satisfied from the start that he has divested himself of the confidence and sympathy of nine-tenths of those upon whom he must rely for support who may not be bought by giving up to them the Treasury o the United States to be plundered directly or indirectly These latter are the terms and the only terms on which he can hope for the support of the fast mer He cannot have the support of these gentlemen and that of the old liners together, for any considerable period. He will surely be forced to choose between them, at least as early as the opening of the next ses-sion of Congress.

SKENEATELES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste An Unfought Duel-Appointments, Nominations, & c.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853. A pair of combatants from Virginia are here, but no gunpowder has yet been burned. They are two members of the Legislature, Crane, a Whig of Richmond, the challenger, and Lewis, of Harrison Co., Democrat, the challengee. The challenge was accepted, but friends of the parties are doing all possible to pre vent the matter from going further. By sending and accepting the challenge, tkey have disqualified them-selves from holding any office in the State. Mr. Corwin has appointed Joseph Woods

Suspector of steamboat hulls at Wheeling, with a salary

G. Hamilton Jones, Private Secretary to Hon. W. R. King, left Washington this evening for Havens via Charleston, under an appointment from the Senate, to inform Mr. King of his election. It is rumored that the President will with-

draw the nomination of Mr. Badger and send in the name of Mr. Micou, of New-Orleans.

The nomination of Wright, Dem., as Sub-Tressurer of California, came up to day. Gwin supports it, Weller opposes. The two Representatives slso oppose it. A New-York Senator spoke also in its support. He was in favor of confirming the President's nominations ; and this nominee was a good Free-Soiler, one who supported Van Buren in 1848. The question was not decided. Wright is connected with the bank-

ing house of Palmer, Cook & Co., of San Francisco. A. A. Selover is urged for Postmaster at San Francisco. He served bravely in Mexico, and it was into his arms that Major Lally fell when wounded.

Other nominations are > John Randolph Clay, Eavoy Extraordinary to Peru; Theodore S Fay, Charge to the Swiss Confederation : William T. Vickers, Collector of Customs at Vienna, Md.; Rev. Dennis Powers, Chaplain in the Navy; D. M. Wright, Magistrate, at Washington; John M. Brodhead, Second Controller, vice Edward J. Phelps, resigned. The Democrats object to this forestalling Pierce.

There are many Cabinet rumors. Mr. Cushing's chance for a seat in the Cabinet is pretty certain.

Marcy stock is up. Burt, of South Carolina, is named. There is no chance for the two latter, though bets are seered on Marcy.

Brodhead has been confirmed. He is cousin of the Senator of that name, and was formerly Chief

Clerk in the Treasury. It is now believed that the more important cominations will be allowed to sleep upon the table.

Mr. Badger at Rest-The Strike at Baltimore,

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853.

In Executive Session to-day Mr. Badger's nomination was probably disposed of, by a vote of 26 Yeas to 25 Nays, to postpone the matter to the 4th of March next. Messrs. Clemens and Sebastian, friends of Badger, were absent, and it is possible that the vote may be reconsidered at the next Executive Session.

Albert Blaisdell, of Boston, has received the contract for building the Custom-House at Bangor, Me The workmen at Baltimore who have struck

It is to be built of granite, and to cost \$41,000.

for higher wages, complain that the time table is defective, and that they are not paid for the hours when they are off. They say, also, that the Superintendent is unreasonable and severe. That gentleman attempted to address them, but they would not listen to

Election of a United State Senator for New-Jersey. TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853.

The Legislature, in joint meeting, have just elected John R. Thomson, United States Senator, in place of Commodore STOCKTON, resigned. The vote was, for Thomson, 47; William L. Dayton, 27.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853. Both Houses of the Legislature to-day refused, by a large majority, to go into an election for United State Senator in place of Mr. Benjamin.

The Maine Senatorship.

Augusta, Mr., Friday, Feb. 11, 1853. No ballotings were had to-day for a U. S. Senstor, and the subject was pestponed to the 4th of March

Strike among the Operatives of the Baltimere and Chio Railroad-Failure of the New-Orleans Mail---Transatlantic Postage, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853. One thousand workmen, from the Baltimore and Ohio Reiiroad workshops, with all of the conductors, brakemen and engineers of the transportation trains, struck for higher wages this morning, and marched to Monument square, where they were addressed by Frank Gallagher, and where they were subsequently joined by a large number of machinists and workmen from all the other shops in the city. The whole number of operatives who have joined in this movement is between two and three thousand. A grand procession will take place this afternoon. They demand an increase of fifteen per cent, on previous

The Washington papers contain an official note from Postmaster-General Hall, suspending, for three months, at the request of the French Minister, the order equalizing the rates of postage on all letters between the United States and France, vil England. A Postal Convention is now in progress in Paris, and instructions have been tent out to the American Minister at London to renew the negociations in relation to postage with England, commenced by Mr. Lawrence, us to his resignation.

It is removed, but the rumor requires conirmstion, that Lieutenant Heywood, of the Saranac, had fallen a victim to the yellow fever.

We have no mail this morning south of Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853-P. M. All business except the passenger trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been suspended by the strike. No burthen trains went out last evening, and none this morning or evening. Heavy premiums had to be paid to engineers to take out passenger trains to-day.

The meeting in Monument-square this morning was attended by about 3,000 men-1,000 from the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad shops, 800 from Ross Winan's, 500 from Murray & Hazlehurt's, 400 from Adam Denmead's, 170 from Bentley's, and a number from other shopsall having stopped work to sustain the Railroaders, although Murray & Hazlehurst and Denmead give the full prices.

ment-square with two bands of music, and banners showing them to comprise engineers, breaksmen, engine builders, machinists, car builders, machine makers, moulders and strikers.

The procession was quite imposing and orderly, and was a mile long, the men walking four abreast. Operatives from the Susqehannah and Philadelphia roads joined the procession, and it is said other branches of mechanics will join to-morrow.

Dispatches were sent last night to Martinsburgh,

Cumberland, Wheeling, and all the principal stations on the road, and the operatives, and those connected with the transportation trains, struck on the road and put the fires out.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853. There has been no strike in this city among the railroad workmen or machinists.

THIRD DISPATCH BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853. The operatives from the Suffolk Works-Hayward & Bartlett's, Pool & Hunt's, Millholland's and

other foundries have joined the strike. Messrs, Reeder, Wells & Miller's men, and the Carpenters on the Bridge Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having received the price asked, did not stop work. Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst, Benson, and Denmead have also signified their intention to give the advance.

to-night. Addresses were delivered by Mossrs, Joshua Van Sant, Mabury, Turner and others. A letter from the President of the Railroad Company, authorizing the Foremen of the shops to pay the men the highest wages received in the city, was read, but it is not satisfactory, as it does not accede to their demanded advance, and prices in other foundries are not yet permanently fixed.

The Proposed Reciprocity Bill and the Nova Scotians, &c. Bosrov, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853.

Halifax dates to the 9th inst. have reached us. The papers, having received intimation from Washing-ton as to the nature of the Reciprocal bill which the Committee on Commerce proposed to introduce into Congress, say that it will be unsatisfactory to Nova Sco-tia and New-Brunswick, because the duty on coal is re-The winter in Halifax continues unprecedent-

Proposed Air Line Railroad from Washingto New-York.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853. Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, is about to intro-Mr. Poty, of Wisconsin, is about to introduce in the House, under the rule, a petition accompanied by a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the immediate construction, under the direction of the Postmaster General and Topographical Engineers, an Air Line Post Route Railroad from Washington via Baltimore and Philadelphia to New-York. By referring the proposition to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads he hopes to get the report, either for or against, and thus bring the subject before the House. If the Committee do not report, he will move it as an amendment to the Post Route bill.

The Investigation as to the Capitol Extension.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853.

The committee of investigation on the char-The committee of investigation on the charges, against parties connected with the Capitol extension, are busily engaged in taking evidence. From the testimony taken so far, it would appear that the charges of gross corruption are fully substantiated. One of the committee of investigation states that judging from the evidence already taken, he has no doubt that at least one-third of the amount (\$600,000) appropriated by Congress for the crection of the Capitol extension, has been squandered, and that various parties, high and low, are implicated in the transactions.

Thos. F. Meagher.

FALL RIVER, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853. Mr. Meagher arrived here this afternoon, in the steamboat from Providence. On approaching the har-bor, he was received with a salute of 32 guns from a brass bor, he was received with a salute of 32 guns from a brass field piece, and the wild huzzas of thousands of people. Phineas W. Leland, Esq., M. D.; Foster Hocker, Esq., M. D.; Joster Hocker, Esq., M. D.; James Gudlington, Esq.; R. T. Davis, Esq.; G. O. Fairbanks, Esq.; Lewis Lepham, Esq.; and a large number of distinguished clinions were in attendance at the wharf, and welcomed him to Fall River.

Mr. Meagher proceeded in a carriage to the Exchange Hotel, where, being called upon repeatedly, he appeared on the balcony, amid the utmost enthusiasm, and thanked the people for their kind reception. He lectures this evening, and all the tickets are disposed of.

As I send this, an Irish band is serenading him. Nothing on equal the enthusiasm in his favor. The recent attacks upon him have aroused an extraordinary feeling on his behalf, and he will carry all before him.

Passage of a General Railroad Law by the Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853.
The General Railroad Law passed the House this morning by a large majority. It will, however, be probably killed in the Senate.

Confession of a Double Murder.

Bosrox, Friday, Feb. 11, 1833.
Thomas Casey, who is in jail on a charge of murdering Ouvra Taylor and his wife at Natick in September last, has made a full confession of his guilt. He says he quarreled with Taylor about a half dollar and killed him, and that Mn. Taylor being awakened by the struggle, came to the door, when he also killed her with an ax. Casey is 20 years of aga.

LATER FROM HAVANA. ARRIVAL OUT OF HON. W. R. KING IN IMPROVED HEALTH.

Marine Disasters at Key West, &c. CHARLESTON, Friday, Peb. 11, 1853.

The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollin, from Havens the 8th inst, and Key West the morning of the 9th, has arrived at this port.

The U. S. steamship Fulton, with Hon. W. R. Eing on board, arrived at Havana on the 6th inst. Mr. King was in improved health.

An English man-of-war at Havana offered a salute, but the courtesy was declined.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane sailed on the 7th for Tortugas and Pensacola.

The political news is devoid of interest.

The loss by the great fire at Cardenas is estimated at fully \$1,000,000.

imateo at fully \$1,000,000.

Havana Markets.—Since the 28th ult, the weather ad been favorable, and Sugars had arrived more freely—key commanded the highest figures. Mollasses was selling at higher prices.

A few ressels had been chartered for Cowes at £3 5s. and ing at higher prices.

A few research has been chartered for Cowes at 23 5s. and for New-York at 11 reals per box. Exchange was dull. See the per box of the per box of the per box by the

FROM KEY WEST. Capt. John C. Hoyt, Agent to the Underwriters at Key West, had gone to San Francisco in the same capacity and his place has been filled by Captain Welch of New York. The Sand Key Light House is progressing.

Provisions are scarce at Key West, and a cargo of Butter and Groceries would find a ready sale.

Numerous wrecks have taken place.

The English bark Colony from New-Orleans for London went ashore on the 2nd Feb. on Collins Patches Reef and bilged. It was leared her cargo would prove total loss.

The bark Edgar from New-Orleans for Norfolk went ashore on North Key Reef, Tortugas, on 22nd Dec. The vessel was a total wreck, her car nolasses, whiskey and sugar, was partially saved in a The ship Union from New-Orleans for Liver-

pool, went ashere on the 1st Feb., on the quicksands—where she remained 24 hours, and got off unsided. The schooner John S. Burgess from Kingston Jemaics, stuck on Delta Shoal on the 23th Dec. The wreckers extricated her with great difficulty, and she is now at Key West repairing.

The brig Motto from Cardenas for Portland,

was taken into Key West on the 6th, leaking and was

The bark Mopang, which left San Juan on the 7th Dec., with Logwood sides, arrived at Key West on he 2nd, with the captain and crew sick with fever. The salvage on the cargo of the bark F. A. Everett was awarded at \$10,000. The cargo had been

The British Brig Cambyses had been condemned. The salvage on the cargo was \$5,000. Captain Wilson had gone to Havana to charter a vessel to take the cargo to Liverpool. The salvage on the schooner Eliza was \$5,000.

Fifteen hundred bales of cotton had only been saved by the wreckers from the ship Nathaniel Kimball, ashore at Sand Key. The weather was bad and the ship had bilgod. 1.100 bales of cotton were sub-merged, but probably the divers would save it.

The ship Lucy had been brought to Key West by wreckers, with loss of spars, &c. She had d For several weeks at Nassau the weather had

en very hazy and unfavorable for vessels crossing th The bark Harmony was ashore for two days st the Bahasnas, but was finally forced off with loss of anchor, chains, &c. She arrived at Key West on the 4th and salled again on the 6th.

Bridging the Susquehanna. The Susquehanna Bridge bill was made the order of the day in the House of Delegates for Monday next. A section laying the capitation tax at 15 cents on each passenger passing over said bridge was allowed. ige was adopted. We have no mails south of Richmond.

Naval Intelligence-Yellow Fever at Rio.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. Frigate

Marine Intelligence-Disasters, &c.

About 50 vessels, delayed by head winds, arrived at this port this morning, among them the ships Bowdich and John M. Mayo from Calcutta, and bark Suliotte, Fayal, Jan. 23. The Suliotte reports, left at Fayal barks Race Horse from Liverpool for New York, in three days—put in with steering apparatus broken. Nimrod for New-York, Sailed 21st Jan. bark William,

The brig Elvira from Port-au-Prince, Jan. 18, The brig Elvira from Port-au-Trince, Jan. 18, reports that the mortality among the shipping from yellow fever still continued. The brig T Crosby was to sail for Boston in eight or ten days—she had lost her mate and one man. The Captain and mate of the schr. Silver Cloud, of Bucksville, were both dead, and there was no one to take charge of the vessel.

In consequence of long continued wet weather but little Coffee or Logwood had come in. Coffee was quoted at 94 & 95 Haytian Currency. Doubloons were at 200.

The Black Warrior detained at Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853.
The steamship Black Warrior is so heavily

laden that she has not been able to cross the bar, and will be detained here till Monday.

Naw-Oaleans, Feb. 11—The sales of Rio Correr during the week have been 15,000 bags, mostly at 91 239c. The stock on hand to night is 31,000 bags.

MOSILE, Feb. 11—The Corron sales this week, foot up 13,000 bales, and the receipts 22,000. Middling is quoted to

The Jerry Rescue Trials.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853.

The Jury in the case of Cobb, one of the erry rescuers, were unable to agree, and have been dis-

XXXIIp CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1853. The Chair laid before the Senate a commuication from the State Department giving the number Clerks in that Department

SEWARD presented petitions from C. Vandetbilt, from the owners of the Collins Line of Steamers, and from others engaged in steamship busi-ness, praying for a suspension of the Steamboat Law of last season.

Petitions of a like nature were also presented

om Lake Huron, Hartford, and other places. Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which were referred the President's Message on the subject of the establishment of a British Colony at the Belize; and also the resolution to inquire whether any scrion of the Senate be necessary, in consequence of the explanations by Messars, Bulwer and Clayton at the exchange of the ratification of the Central American Treaty, made a report, accompanied by the following

resolution:

Resided, That it is the opinion of the Committee that the declaration on the part of the British Government, and the reply thereto by the Secretary of State, as preliminary to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty combined at Washington, between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, on the 19th April, 1830, import nothing more than an admission on the part of the two Governments, or their functionaries at the time of such exchange, that nothing contained in the treaty is to be considered as affecting the title or existing rights of Great Britain to the English settlement in Houduras Bay: and, consequently, in the opinion of the Committee, no measures are necessary, on the part of the Senate, to be taken in reference to such declaration and reply.

Two thousand copies of the report were or-

Mr. Fish introduced a bill for the better management and safe conduct of American merchant vessels, and for maintaining discipline on board the same. MIT. It is introduced a American merchant vessels, and for maintaining discipline on board the same.

A The bill contains 26 sections, and provides that in case seamen are guity of refusal or neglect to obey lawful or ders, wiful disobedience, using provoking or intreatening language, gestures or menances, drankenness, quarreling or highting, disorderly conduct, unlawful combination, or damage to the vessel or cargo, or thefi not exceeding \$20—the Captain is given discretion to fine such offender two weeks' wages, and confinement on bread and water for not more than three days, but before any pain or penalty be inflicted, the master to enter on his log a statement of the offense, and the punishment awarded, to be certified by the mate or one or more witnesses. If the master neglect to make such entry, and to read the same to the offense, and proceeds to inflict the punishment, then he is to be fined double the amount imposed upon the seaman, together with a fine of \$50 for each day of confinement.

Any Justice of the Peace within a Collection District is empowered to try the case in a summary manner and to give sentence. If the offense be committed in a foreign por', the U. S. Cossul, or Commercial Agent, or senior officer of the U. S. Navy, are vested with the same powers to try the case, and may confine them on board of any public vessel not exceeding ben weeks, and on bread and water for not exceeding ben weeks, and on bread and water for not exceeding ben weeks, and on bread and water for not exceeding ben weeks, and on bread and water for not exceeding ben weeks, and on bread and water for not exceeding ben weeks, and on bread and water for not exceeding ben weeks, and on bread and water for not exceeding ben weeks, and on bread and water for not exceeding to deserter, shall forfeit \$100 and be imprisoned for not exceeding six months—the fine to be paid to the owner or master prosecuting.

The rest of the bill provides for the numerous details

of those new provisious.

It was referred to the Committee on Com-

Mr. Mason's report says: The Committee have been unable satisfactorily to ascertain what is now the extent of the claim or pretensions of Great Britain in regard to the territory or dominion on the Galf of Honduras. In the unsettled condition of the country pending hostilities between Spain and the Colonies, it is manifest that whether with or without the sanction of the British Government, the settlers there pushed their occupancy far beyond the southern limits assigned to them by treaty; and it now appears that a rightie exerted to maintain such occupancy as it stood in 1821. mem by treaty; and it now appears that a right is exerred to maintain such occupancy as it stood in 1821
when the Colonies were dismembered from Spain.
These are questions properly belonging to the powers
of Great Birlain and Guatemals; but the question of
dominion is of a different obstracter, and it is one in the
disposition of which this Government can never be indifferent. Whether it shall ultimately be determined
that the English settlements on the Honduras are in
Mexico or Guatemaia, the question remains the same as
regards the United States; and as connected with this
inquiry the Committee have considered it incumbent on
them to express an opinion.

them to express an opicion.

They then enter into a long argument on the subject They then enter into a long argument on the subject and close as follows: On the whole the Committee therefore report as their opinion to the Senate, that the Islands of Russin, Bonaire, Utilis, Barbarit, Helena and Morst, in and near the Bay of Honduras, constitute part of the territory of the Lepublic of Honduras, and therefore form a part of Central America, and, in consecuence of the co therefore form e-part of Central America, and, in conse-quence, that any occupation or colonization of these Islands by Great Britian would be a violation of the Treaty of 19th April, 1850. The Committee, from the information before them, entertain a decided opinion that the British authorities at Belize, as defined by the treaties with Spain. He within the territory of the Re-public of Guaternala, and so equally constitute a part of Central America. Should such be the fact, while the Committee are not prepared to say that the engagements of the treaty of 1850 would require that those settlements shall be abandoned and discontinued on the part of Great Striain, yet this Government would have just cause of complaint against any extension of the limits of these settlements beyond those prescribed by Spain, or as further allowed by the Republics when they may be founded, and that in any manner to enlarge or change the character of these settlements by any mode of jurial the character of these settlements by any mode of juris diction, would be in violation of said treaty.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said that he was a member of the Committee, and lest his silence might be con-strued as acquiescence, he desired to say that he did

The bills for the relief of William Weeks for the relief of the town of Belleview, Lowa; the relief of Mary Woodward, J. G. Pitcher, Christine Barnard, and the bill authorizing exchanges in the location of Land Offices, were severally taken up and passed.

Mr. MILLER gave notice that on to-morrow would ask permission to address the Senate upon the bleet of recognizing the independence of Liberia. The Texas Debt bill was taken up.

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate for an bour in opposition to the bill. He said Texas incurred the debt, and she best understood her own rights and hoor, and the rights and equity of her creditors, and should be allowed to settle her pecuniary affairs in her own way, independent of the interference of the United States. not now be questioned by the United States at the insti-gation of epeculators, none of whom came forward during her struggle for Independence, to aid her; but during her struggle for independence, to and ner but who when they saw the star of her glory ascending brightly, came there, and by corruption and fraud involved her in speculations in which they raked but little, and that little at enormous premiums.

The bill was postpoued till Thursday next.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

and while therein Mr. Earogen's nomination, by Yeas 26 to News 25, was postponed indefinitely. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House passed the bill for settling and ad-

justing the expense incurred by people of Oregon in the Cayuse War. Mr. SEYMOUR (N. Y.) from the Committee on

Commerce, introduced a bill to establish reciprocal trade with the British North American Provinces on certain

which he British North America, Provinces on certain conditions. It is as follows:

First. Whenever the Government of Great Britain shall agree with the Government of the United States that the people of the United States shall enjoy unmolested the same rights to take sha for every kind in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coasts and shores of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, New Brimswick, and Prince Edwards Islands, and of any and all other of the British Possessions in North America, and to all bays, rulfs, creeks and waters or places of the sea bordering on and adjacent to the British Possessions in North America, and to dress, cure and dry the same on the coasts and shores of any part of the British Possessions in North America, and to dress, cure and dry the same on the coasts and shores of any part of the British Possessions in North America, as are, or small from time to time hereafter been joyed by the subjects of G. Britain subject, however, to the rubits of the proprietors of pascessors of the ground where said fish may be dressed, cured or dried; and whenever the Government of Great Britain shall leases of fishing rights or privileges and hands, necessary to the enjoyment of the same, make by British subjects, to any of the people of the United States, shall have the same force and effect as if made to British subjects; and whenever the Government of the Coursins of Canada and New-Brunswick, shall agree with the Government of the United States, that the people of the warm in American bottoms, Brunswick, shall agree with the Government of the United States, that the people of the same in American bottoms and with hoats, rafts and vessels of every description may use and navigate the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John, in New-Brunswick, from their sources to the ocean, togother with all canals and waters connecting the great Northern Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean broughte River St. Lawrence, as the same new are or hersefirer may be enjoyed by the subjects of Great Britain, subject only to the charges and regulations which now exist or shall hereaft be presented for the use and navigation of the same by the inhaultants of the British Provinces in North America, or other British subjects, and whenever the Government of Great Britain, shall abolish all expect defines and transported down the River St. John and exported thence; and whenever the Provinces, with the Cuited States shall issue his proclamation declaring that the articles becreinstiff enumerated, being of the growth, the production or manufacture of the United States and transported down the River St. John and exported thence; and whenever the Provinces, by law, free of duty; but, on and after that day, the like articles, being of the growth, trop conditions of the States free of duty, when imported directly from such Provinces, when incorrectly the such as the said enumerated articles are admitted into such British North American Provinces, when incorred directly from the United States free of duty, when imported directly from such Provinces, so long as the said enumerated articles are admitted into such British North American Provinces, when incorred the content of the Carline British North American Provinces, when incorred the Carline British Rotted British British B

secondly—Whenever the President of the United States shall leave his proclamation declaring that the Gov. rument of Great Britain has agreed with the United States that round, heaved and saved timber of all kinds, and all leading of every description, the growth and production of the Phitad States, when expected directly therefrom to the British West India Islands, shall during the continuance of the reciprocal trade provided by this act be semisted into the potts of the aid Islands at no higher rate of duty than shall be imposed in such ports on similar articles when imported into said Islands from the British North American Provinces. That on or after that day round, heaved or aswed tradered in the said Islands from the British North American provinces. That on or after that day round, heaved or aswed tradered in the first section of the said shall saved lumber of every description, undressed and manifactured in any way, the growth and production of the British North American provinces is when they shall by law admit into their ports, free of day, the arricles named in the first section of this act, as herein provided shall be admitted into the United States when imported directly from said Provinces free of duty so long as similar articles, the growth and production of the U. States, shall, when expected directly from the U. States, shall, when expected directly from the U. States, shall, when expected directly from the U. United States, on a storesaid imported directly from the United States, on a storesaid imported directly from the United States, on a storesaid imported directly from the United States, and when any duty is or shall be charged on round, hewed and saved timber of all kinds, and all saved lumber of every description, undrassed and manufactured in any way, when imported from said Province directly into the ports of the United States.

He moved that the bill, together with the report, be

nperted from said Province directly into the ports of the nited States. He moved that the bill, together with the report, be erinted. Agreed to. He then moved to recommit the sill, and that its further consideration be postponed until

Mr. Joses (Tenn.) said the bill came in under nanimous consent, and to postpone is consideration to day certain, would be tantamount to making it a Mr. SEYMOUR said he merely made his mo-

on to keep the bill from going to the Speaker's table. Mr. CLINGMAN said there was so much conion that he was unable to hear what the bill was The SPEAKER said the title had been read

Mr. CLINGMAN-No doubt about that, if you ell me so, but the confusion was so great I could not Bill was again read by its title. Mr. CLINGMAN-When was it introduced?

The Speaker-By unanimous consent a few Mr. SEYMOUR, there being objection, with-

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Pending which, the House went into Comof the Whole on the State of the Union on the Mr. Davis (Mass.) opposed the amendment

heretofore offered to restore the civil for the military superintendency at the armories. Mr. Faulknes supported it; and, after a re-

piy by Mr. STANLY, the amendment was adopted.

Committee rose, when the amendments made
in Committee were concurred in: Yeas 87, Nays 57,
Bill passed, House adjourned, and for the third time
passed over the order for an evening session. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANT, Friday, Feb. 11, 1853.

The Savings Bank Bill was referred back to the

The bill to authorize the formation of Build-

ASSEMBLY.

The Vermont Journal of yesterday

gives returns on the Liquor Law in full, and by majori-

ties, from 87 towns. We make the aggregates to be as

Mr. Gottschalk's Concert.

the universal plain that surrornds him, in the same

way that the loftiest mountain-peak is hardly a line

above the level of the whole earth; but as history, in

its little palm, can only deal with such peaks as the

highest points which first catch the rays of the sun,

about to illumine the plain of the masses, the work of

the rhetorician, equally with the sculptor or painter,

to with the individual man. The subject of our notice

is one of the peaks. He is a little above the plain of

plane-forte playing, and yet that little is the Alps. Mr.

Gottschelk is emphatically a great artist. We must

deal with him as an American. If we take him to Europe, there is Listz and Thalberg and De Meyer, and

other lynical hights, that compete with him in attitude.

But in a national point of view, he stands above. Who

Mr. Gottschalk is a young man; he has barely passed

his majority. He has a figure of moderate height; a

face of exquisitely marked sensitiveness-of genius in

fact. You would never take him for a Bull or a Bear.

He seems to be made for his art and his art for him

Nationally viewed he is a new type. Neither the ideal

nor the actual; neither Leatherstocking nor Franklin,

Long Tom Codin nor Davy Crockett, appears to belong

to the same hemisphere as the American Gottschalk,

who sits down to a grand Parisian plano-forte, and

make its grander. A certain class of musical critics

pail plane-forte playing down to the developments of

Beethoven's Sonatas. To go beyond that is grand and

lofty tumbling and pyrotechnics. But every thing is comparative. The musical literature of the fifteenth

century execrates such innovations as bo-peep, and Sir

John Hawkins is acrid to the last degree on such profan

ities as Haydn's now innocent plano-forte sonstas.

The world is divided into two classes: those who

swear by the past in religion, politics, socialism and

art, and those that wish to widen the dominion. Mr.

Gottschalk's playing by the Beethoven standard of

pianism, (we are speaking of isms, not of ideas,) will

not pass muster : it will be found too new-fashioned, in

the same way, by inversion, that Beethoven found Mo-

zart's playing old-fashioned. But that is not the way

to look at Mr. Gottschalk. If he can play more he can

play less. If he can play the modern quartet-or four

distinct movements—he certainly can play the ultima thule of old Sonatas, the two classic treble and bass.

We had anticipated a different style of performance

in young Gottschalk : we looked for pearly trills, dax-

aling rapidity; but we did not expect such a massive

left hand, such a facility for hurling chords of a separ-

ate octaves in one, and thus orchestrating the piano.

This instrument is deficient-unlike the violin, it has

neither continuity nor gradation of tone. As the note

is first struck so rests it, and if evanescence is the quin-

tessence of sorrow, its sounds are all jeremiads, for

they are no sooner struck than gone. But then, on the

other hand, while the violin gives only single notes, or

a few bald chords, the piano mimics the orchestra in

hermonic combinations. Now here occurs the question:

ment ! Surely that which supplies by the compensating

principle the want of continuity of sound in rendering

the phenomena of seven octaves as one by rapid per

formance, and producing a quasi system of harmonics

The philosophy of modern piano-playing is therefore

based on the deficiency of the instrument, and not the mere desire of display—even assuming that word to

have a fixed and not a relative meaning.

We deem these somewhat abstract remarks more

mportant in introducing Mr. Gottschalk to our readers,

than special tributes to his pieces. His apparation is

matter of history. It may not touch tangible interests,

vulgarly viewed; but still it is potential. It shows a

young American, seconded by the ordinary advantages

of competence and social posicion, who has gone out

of the dry stereotypism of law, medicine, theology.

trade, or politics, and entered into lyrical art-into

Plano-Forte playing-and public plano-forte playing,

for the love and veneration which he bears the Eternal

We trust we are not transcenderal. We simply

mean to be matter of fact. We wish to hold up Mr.

Gottschalk as a splendid srtistic model of originality,

enthusiasm, devotion, triumph. As for the catalogue

of the pieces which he played—that is of small account

He has rendered his rank indisputably great in thte

opinion of every one who heard him; and in the tyri-

cal history of the country he is one of the modals

If we must signalize any one his pieces-his Cre-

ole melodies are admirably beautiful. The duet (so

ably seconded by Mr. Richard Hoffman) was excesively

Maslame De Vries sang with due applause; and our

quondam English tenor, Frazer, again appeared after

long absence, and gave an agreeable taste of that un

The Pennsylvania papers bring accounts

of recent floods, which have done much damage along

e principal rivers. We find the following in an ex

The rains that fell in the latter part of last week caused a rise in both the North and West Branches, as well as in all their tributaries. It commenced on Satur-dey, and rose with unprecedented rapidity, until both

rivers were running furiously, and the main river was swollen immensely. Pine, Lycoming and Loyalsock Creeks were higher than ever known. The West

Branch, however, was not so high as it was two years ago. Fortunately, Sunday night being very cold, the fixed was checked, or the damage might have been much more extensive. The particulars of the damage, as far as known, are as follows:

The bridges on the Williamsport and Elmira Rallroad are swept away. They were old, and to be rebuilt at

The road bridge over the Susquehanna, at Jersey

THE LIQUOR CASES .- In the Police Court yes-

erday, Henry Barnard, of No. 2 Bumstead Court, was

examined on five charges of selling bouor, on each of which he was fired \$10 and costs, and ordered to give

by such means.

Spirit of the Beautiful.

placed in the corner stone.

brilliant, and loudly redemanded.

mistakable native quality of tone.

change in relation to the Susquehannah

What evolves the most needful ism of the instru-

ompares with him? No one.

ons was taken up and referred to the Ju-The bill relative to Teachers' Institutes was taken up in Committee and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the distribution of

standard works of American authors among the Dis-trict School Libraries was also considered.

nancial policy of the State were taken up.

Messrs. Wast and D. B. Taylog spoke on

There was some conversation on a motion by Ool.
Moarroe, of New York, to strike out that portion of the
report which alluded to what had been done, under a
resolution of the Society, in relation to Kassuth. He destreet the briefeet possible monition of the fact that the
Executive Committee had compiled with the unfortunate
directions of the Society.

The matter was family dropped, and the report of the
Treasurer was read and alopted.

Mr. White moved the usual Committee of three from
each Judicial District to recommend officers and a place
for holding the Annual Fair.

Mr. Alien moved that the duty of the Committee be
restricted to the nomination of officers—which was assented to, and

The Committee was ordered to be raised—the Dolega-

tions from each district to report the names of their qu the salient points of individuals than the genius and action of masses. Not that the last are the least important, and that the highest here is only a little above

tions from each district to report the names of their quot the Committee.

The following is the Committee as thus forwarded:
First District—Russell Smits, R. L. Alba, Chao, M. Saron,
Scoons—S. S. Smith, E. R. Sather-land, Von. Keily,
Third—J. P. Bed man, E. P. Prentee, Geo. Val.
Fearth—Jan M. Cooke, J. T. Blanchand, Le Roy Mowrer,
Frish—Eli Meriam, Thos. F. Faon, Harrier Boldens,
Shath—W. W. Janken, B. P. Potter, F. Kotch,
Seventh—John Dalefield, Wim, Buel, Joe, Watson,
Fighth—Thos. C. Februr, Lavie F. Albon, Silas M. Burroache,
Adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

The Committee of N reported the following of the Society for the ensuing year:

Freeidrid—Laws G. Monas,
Fire Preddente—Law G. Monas,
Kelley Lide do, Ges. Val. 4th do, John Bookman Finhr; 8th do,
Cescre Gedden; Oth do, R. H. Van Romeniaer; 7th do, Joel W.
Eaven; 1th do., Son M. Burrough.

Mr. Corey claimed that it was necessary that an ex-pression of the meeting be given as to the location of the next Fair. It was usual, and the course should not

tions.

The motion prevailed, 65 to 43; so the matter of selecting a place for the next Fair is referred to the Executive

Committee report to this meeting the place of holding the next Annual Fair. Various amendments were offered, when the whole

Agreed to—67 to 10.

The rames of the Nominating Committee were them called, and found to be in attendance.

Mr. Butterfield, of Oncida, now moved that the nominating Committee retire and report forthwith, recommending to the Executive Committee the place for holding the next annual Fair.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, and the Resolution prevailed, and the Committee retired in the cloak room for consultation.

om for consultation.

The Committee recommended Suratoga Springs as

From Lake Superior.

The Minnesota Democrat of the 26th inst., an-

During the past year, there has been a large increase on Lake Superior, and last full more fish were taken than in any previous season. The ishermen consist mostly of Chippewa Indians and half-breeds, and dake constitutes a large portion of their food. Mr. A. put up 200 barrels in one month for shipment.

At Lapointe Sour was selling, when Mr. A left at \$10 to \$13 per barrel; at Fon du Lac \$18, and pork 50 cents per pound—California prices.

Banks and Specie.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: Your edition of the 2d inst. contains an article headed "Banks and Specie," over the signature of "P." shat certainly is the last anomaly of the present scheme prolific season. Space will not allow me to give his language, and I will therefore state his points, and endeavor to dismember the logic which this P.'s wisdom working noddle has ventured to eliminate. His first notion is, that Banks be compelled by law to keep on hand one dollar in specie for every three issued-thus taking from the circulation, and locking up in the bank vault of this State about thirty millions of dollars in coin, for the real benefit of nobody, except perhaps, the bank robbers. This one-third of specie, if it were possible to understand his argument at all, is to be over and above the stock securities lodged in the Eank Department at Albary, for his issues, which of course are dollar for dolar on the par value of auch stocks, and in some cases less, where stocks are less than par. Thus, a Bank of one hundred thousand dollars capital must first purchase a like amount of State or Federal stocks, which at present rates of premium would cost about \$116,000—then, soide from these stocks, the perfect security of which, to the bill-holder, he doubts—most be superadded thirty-three-and-one-third thousand dollars in specie—making in the aggregate nearly \$150,000 of real capital, for the sake of issuing \$100,000 of paper currency. This is Utopian wisdom indeed—yet this is his meaning, if he means suything, as specie in a banker's vault, under his own control, forms little or no real security as to his former issues, as that which to day is in his vault, might to-morrow take less, and leave his issues, of which this coin formed the basis, to take care of themselves. This by no means would be the case with vouchers out of his control, and duly lodged in the Bank Department.

The next link in this tissue of fallacies, and that which understand his argument at all, is to be over and above The next link in this tissue of fallacies, and that which

The road bridge over the Susquehanna, at Jersey Shore, was swept away. One-half of it lodged about four miles above Williamsport, and the other was carried against the bridge at Williamsport, which was knocked some eight feet out of line on the western span. That it was not carried away is a miracle, and its ability to resist the shock and the continued flood, does great cre-sit to Mr. Paries, the builder.

The Pine Creek aqueduct was also carried away and lodged against the Williamsport bridge. It was a new structure, only two spans being up. Mr. Kelton, the supervisor, is confident that it can be rebuilt in time for the opening of navigation. control, and duly lodged in the Benk Department.

The next link in this tissue of fallacies, and that which brings an ergument, a foreign against himself, is that Benks must make all their loans to parties who are "hadubably solvent." In this uncertain world of ours how is this always to be effected? Endorsements, collisteral notes, mortgages, judgments, or what not, that an applicant for a Benk loan might offer as security, or that he might be enabled to obtain for that purpose, would not, in accordance with P.'s doctrine, be sufficient security, unless he had also oue third of the amount he wished to berrow, in specie, locked up in his till, and subject to the inspection of all or any one who chanced to doubt his credit or ability to redeem his notes. Under this infeatible system of "indubitable solvency," your subscribers, Mr. Editor, would each be obliged to pay for his copy of your valuable journal, separately, as it fell damp from the press—or else, when your received one of P.'s duly secured five dollar notes for an annual subscription in advance, you would be obliged to deposit the same in the hands of some indubitable Shylock, who, in his turn, might light his cigar each morning after breakfast, and walk over to your press room, see that each edition was duly issued and mailed, and then hand over to you the 313th part of said five dollars. All practical availability, either to loan or borrow, would thus be estopped. Yet the system above indicated, P. says, "would be no hardship to Banks, whatever," and "that every Bank which undertakes to lasue a currency redeemable in specie should always keep a reserve of coin on hand, which shall bear a fixed proportion to its issues;" and "that cevery self conducted Bank does this." This is a mistake—but let it pass. supervisor, is confident that it can be rebuilt in time for
the opening of navigation.

The bridge across the Shamokin, below Sunbury, was
carried away, and foated down to Duncan's Island.
Another bridge across the Shamokin, on the road from
Sunbury to Fottsville, was also carried away.

The new State docks in the canal at Northumberland
were entirely inundated, but it was believed they were
not much damaged. The canal banks had to be broken
in various places to let the water run off into the river.

In Williamsport the cellars in the lower part of the
town were filled with water, but no material damage
was done. No houses were swept away, and no lives town were filled with water, but no material damage was done. No houses were swept away, and no lives lost as far as heard from. The people were waiting with much anxiety for accounts from above, but the roads being fooded, there had been no communication. From Saturday until Tuesday no stages had arrived at either Northumberland or Williamsport.

Many logs were carried away by the flood, but most of them will be recovered. There was, fortunately, no ice in the river, or the destruction would have been made greatly as the stage of t

NEW CENSUS OF IOWA .- From the Census Report, made by the Secretary of State, to the Legislature, we obtain the following: Number of males in the State, 112,793; number of formales, 109,004; number of colored males, 179; number of colored females, 182; number of voters, 43,019; number of militia, 36,593; number of silena, 7,211; total of inhabitants in the State, 29,938. The United States Census of 1550 shows a population of 132,214. In 1340 the population was \$9,111. which he was freet \$10 and costs, and ordered to give bonds not to sell again. He appealed to the Municipal Court and was ordered to give bonds in \$2,000 to prose-cute his appeal. Philander Jones his bar-keeper, on four charges of selling was fined on each \$10 and costs, and ordered to recognize not to sell again. He also appealed and gave ball in \$1,700 to prosecute his appeal. [Boston Traveller,9th.]

State Agricultural Society. The State Agricultural Society held its annu-

meeting in the Assembly Chamber yesterday.
The Secretary, B. P. Johnson, Esq., called to order, and stated that the President of the Society, Henry Way

and stated that the President of the Society, Henry Wa-ger, Esq., was now absent on a visit to the South, for the benefit of his health—which he was happy to say, at the last accounts, was improving. On his motion, Hon J. P. Bockman, Ex President of the Society, was called to the Chair. The annual report of the Executive Committee was read by Secretary Johnson. It was one of great inter-est—and presented the condition of the Society in even more than its usual high position of influence and effi-ciency.

The resolutions relative to the Causl and

There was some conversation on a motion by Ool.

Majority in favor of the law 791 ented to, and
The Committee was ordered to be raised—the Dolege-The history of a country is more marked by

Adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

SEVEN O'clock P. M.

The Committee of 24 reported the following officers

Correspondence of the control of the

be departed from.

Mr. Jackson moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was waived, and
The motion was waived, and
Mesers, Beekman, of Columbia, Cook, of Saratoga,
Burroughs, of Orleans, Allen, of Eric, and Judge Cheever,
of Saratoga, discussed the question at some length,
when
Mr. Jackson renewed his motion to table the resolu-

Mr. Butterfield, of Oneida, moved that the Executive

Various ameedments were offered, when the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. White, of Monroe, moved the raising of a Solect.
Committee of five to take into consideration a resolution which he offered proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Society, and report at the next annual meeting of the Society, and report at the next annual meeting of the Society.

The amendment proposes the election of a certain number of its officers for two and three years, in order that a certain number of experienced officers with hold over.

The motion was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Geddes, who then moved to amond the Constitution, by inserting a provision that of all amondments proposed to the Constitution, one year's notice should be given.

The Committee recondence with the resolution the place, in accordance with the resolution. [Albany Argus.

The Mannesota Democrat of the 20th Inst., and-neunces the arrival at St. Paul of Mr. Jalius Austrian, merchant of Lapointé. He came by the way of Fond du Lac, Sandy Lake and Crow Wing—a distance of about 450 miles, and made the trip in 19 days. He traveled on snow shoes, with a dog train, carrying provisions and begauge, and voyageurs for guides and camping, the party sleeping out in the open air almost every night till they reached Crow Wing, some 140 miles from St. Paul.

Paul.

During most of their journey, the snow averaged a depth of four feet. In the early part of December it was very cold at Lake Superior, the spirit falling at Lapointe on the night of the 22d, to 54 degrees below zero. On the same night the Lake froze over from Lapointe to the main land on the north side, a distance of three miles, so that it could be crossed next imorning. The Lake rarely freezes over there so early.